Notes and References

1.Elizabeth Drew calls the generation after the First World War as “The Lost Generation”.

See: Elizabeth Drew,T.S.Eliot:The Design of His Poetry (NY:Scribne,1949)-S.B.

2. Gerald Weales “Drama”, Harvard Guide to Contemporary American Writing,

Ed. Daniel Hoffman (Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1979), p.401. Quotations from this book hereafter will be cited as “The Harvard Guide” with relevant page numbers under the notes.

3. See: Robert E. Spiller, The Cycle of American Literature (New York: The Free Press,1967), p.228. Quotations from this book hereafter will be cited as “The Cycle” with relevant page numbers under the notes.

4. Cited in: Critical Companion to Tennessee Williams, ed. by Alycia Smith and Greta Heintzelman (New York, 2004),p. ix.

5. See: C.G.Jung, Practice of Psychotherapy: Collected Works, Vol. 16 (Princeton: University Press, 1970), p.174. C.G.Jung categorized the archetypal Feminine into four broad types and named each category after the great mythic personages: Eve, Helen, Amazon and Sophia. Jung’s division was renamed by his disciple, Tony Woolf according to the functions in her paper “The Structural Forms of Feminine Psyche”. Her categories were: Mother, Hetaira, Amazon and Medium. Mother is the collective form, Hetaira the individual form of ‘personal functioning’, Amazon the collective, and Medium the individual form of ‘non personal’ functioning – S.B.

6. See : Indian Journal of American Studies,Jan.1982, ed. by William Molder, Hyderabad, India p.51.

A research scholar of American Literature, Gulshan Kataria finds all the qualities of the Hetaira woman in Tennessee Williams’ Maggie – S.B.

7. Gulshan Rai Kataria, “A Hetaira of Tennessee Williams: Maggie”, Indian Journal of American Studies, Vol. 12 No.1, Jan.1982, pp 45-54.

8. The myth of Orpheus and Eurydice is available in the book by Edith Hemilton, Mythology, (New York: Penguin books, 1969), pp.103 – 105.According to this mythology Orpheus was a Greek god, whose beloved wife Eurydice died and went to infernal regions. With the power of his flute he went to those regions where the boon of taking Eurydice to the Earth was granted to him on the condition that Eurydice will follow him but he will not look back at her until they reached the Earth. Inadvertently, Orpheus looked at Eurydice, and according to the curse he fell down in a valley on the Lesbian Shore. The lesbian women wanted Orpheus to sexually satisfy them which he refused. As a result, he was torn into pieces by them and it is said that each piece vibrated the word 'Eurydice', 'Eurydice'. Orpheus is therefore a symbol of true love for his beloved wife- S.B.

9. See: Arthur Miller, Collected Plays, "Preface" ,p.vii.

10. See: Matthew Arnold, "Study of Poetry" ,English Critical Texts, ed. D.J.Enright and E. D. Chickera (N.D: Oxford University Press,2007),pp. 260-299.

11. "The Cycle", p.229.

12. "The Harvard Guide", p.404.

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6. Kingdom of Earth (One Act), Esquire, LXVI (Feb. 1967).
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